regulating valve 46 is adjusted in such a manner that a vacuum gage 45 indicates a pressure of 2,450 Pa (250 mmAq). Suction is performed for 1 minute in this state to suck and remove the toner. The potential of a potentiometer 49 at this time is designated by V (volt). Here, reference numeral 48 denotes a capacitor having a capacity of C (F). In addition, the weight of the entire measuring device after the suction is measured and designated by W2 (g). The frictional charge amount of the toner (C/g) is calculated from those measured values according to the following equation.

Frictional charge amount (C/g) = C × V/(W1 - W2)--

Change(s) applied to document, /S.M./ 10/6/2011

Kindly substitute the paragraph on page ~~387~~ 383, lines 1-12 with the following replacement paragraph:

--In the apparatus shown in Fig. 1, a heat-roll fixing device having no oil application mechanism ~~shown in each of Fig. 5 and Fig. 6~~ was used as the heat-fixing device H. At this time, a roller having a surface layer made of a fluorine-based resin was used for each of an upper roller and a lower roller. In addition, each roller had a diameter of 60 mm. A fixing temperature at the time of fixing was set to 160°C, while a nip width was set to 7 mm. The transfer residual toner on the photosensitive drum 1 collected by cleaning was conveyed to a developing unit by a reuse mechanism for recycle.--

Please substitute the paragraph on page ~~394~~ 390, lines 11-27 with the following replacement paragraph:

--Fig. 4 shows an enlarged sectional view of a main part of a developing device for a one-component developer used in each of Examples 31 to 33 and Comparative Examples 13 to 15. Conditions for developing an electrostatic latent image included: setting the speed of the developing sleeve 28 to be 1.1 times as high as the travelling speed of the opposing surface of

(b) Amendments to the Specification

Change(s) applied to document, /S.M./ 10/6/2011

Kindly delete in their entirety the following paragraphs on page 18, lines 10-12 ~~19-21~~ and page 18, lines 13-16 ~~22-25~~ relating to Figs. 5 and 6.

Kindly substitute the paragraphs beginning on page 18, line 17 ~~26~~ and ending on page 19, line 1 with the following replacement paragraph:

-- Fig. [[7]] 5 is a schematic view showing a blow-off charge amount measuring device for measuring a charge amount of toner.--

Kindly substitute the paragraph beginning on page 119 ~~120~~, line 5 ~~27~~ and ending on page 120 ~~122~~, line 16 ~~11~~ with the following replacement paragraph:

--A method of measuring a charge amount (two-component triboelectrification) according to a two-component method used in the present invention will be described below. A charge amount measuring device shown in Fig. [[7]] 5 was used for the measurement. First, in a constant environment, an EFV 200/300 (manufactured by Powder Tech; trade name) is used as a carrier, and a mixture obtained by adding 0.5 g of toner to be measured to 9.5 g of the carrier is placed in a polyethylene bottle having a volume of 50 to 100 ml. The bottle is set in a shaker with a constant amplitude, and is shaken for a predetermined period of time under shaking conditions of: an amplitude of 100 mm; and a shaking speed of 100 reciprocations/min. Next, 1.0 to 1.2 g of the mixture are placed in a metallic measurement container 42, which has a 500-mesh screen 43 at its bottom, of the charge amount measuring device shown in Fig. [[7,]] 5, and the container is capped with a metallic cap 44. The weight of the entire measurement container 42 at this time is measured and designated by W1 (g). Next, the toner in the container is sucked through a suction port 47 by means of a sucker (not shown) (at least part of the sucker in contact with the measurement container 22 is made of an insulator), and an air quantity